Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1836. NUMBER 8.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

From the Ladies Magazine.

THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.

'Mr. Linal, can you let me have fifteen or twenty dollars for Georgiana, to-day?' said Mrs. Linal, as she entered her husband's shop.

'I would my dear, with all my heart, if I had it and could afford it; I was thinking just as you came in, how I should get the money to pay Deacon Rand's demand, which, you know, is due day after to-morrow; 'The Deacon can't wait;' you know he has waited over two years, and he told me the last time it was due, if I would pay him now he would take off two thirds of the amount, which is forty-five dollars. I am expecting in two sums of money, both will be about twenty dollars—fifteen I owe the Deacon—and I want to pay something on our long account at the store; I expect every day when they will say they can trust me no longer.'

'There is going to be such a party at Squire Noyes' as is not every day, and I want to have Georgiana *look as smart* as any of them, and it will be a *shame and disgrace* if she can't. I am wanted in the house; you may think of it as you will, the money I must have,' said Mrs. Linal, as she left the shop for the house,—where she had been called by one of her children.

Before going farther in my narrative, I will give a brief outline of this family. Mr. Linal was an upright, industrious, steady mechanic: when he married, he had about 1000 dollars free from debt, and a good trade; always blessed with health, it would be supposed that in the space of nineteen years, he might have been a rich, instead of a poor man. But he had the misfortune of marrying one of a high family, as they called themselves, because they had property,—whose education had not been unlike many other females at the present day,—a superficial knowledge of the more solid and useful branches which adorn and improve the mind, to give place to those of a more *'showey* and *fashionable kind,'* as Mrs. Linal expressed it—she was arrogant and vain, always flattered, and caressed by fond parents, in her youth, there being but three children among whom to divide their attention and property.

We may easily conjecture something of her management, as a wife and mother; it may be said, however, there are many such educated females, who make sensible and judicious woman—but the number is comparatively small:—happy would it be for husbands and children if there were more whose happiest place is their home, in the bosom of their families—whose delight is to see cheerfulness, peace, and contentment around them—to relieve the unfortunate, industrious poor, from the savings of industry and economy.

Mr. and Mrs. Linal had been blessed with six children, all of them bright, interesting looking children; the oldest, Georgiana, the one introduced at the commencement of our narrative, was about eighteen. When a child, she possessed an active, inquisitive, and, I may say, intelligent mind, her age considered; but her education, in latter years, had made her quite another person: instead of being lively, easy, social, communicative, she became, after a few quarters at the boarding-school, affected and sullen, always in trouble about her dress, fearing she should not be the *first* in society. Had she been as eager to merit that rank as she was to covet it, it would have soon been attained.

Her mother, never discovered the error in *her* education, had pursued the same course with this daughter, with a greater evil, however, attending this course—the love of display. Mr. Linal, as has been stated, was a poor man, although he was diligent at his work, early and late; had he had an industrious, economical wife, he would not have said as he did, 'if my debts were paid I should not have a farthing left.'

Such was the state of this family when Mrs. Linal wished her husband to give her fifteen or twenty dollars, to expend for Georgiana: already her clothes were too good for their property; but there was the Squire's daughter, she had had a new dress which Georgiana had seen, on calling on Maria, and was then informed of the party she was about to give, and Georgiana was to be invited.

She returned home with her heart full of the thoughts of the party, her dress, &c., and related the whole affair to her mother. 'Well,'—said her mother, after hearing Georgiana through, 'you must have one of your light silks in order; I suppose you will wear one of them.'

'Indeed I shall not—I must have me a new dress!'

'Well, I wish you could, but I am afraid you can't get it, if your father has not the money; for he owes, you know, at all of the stores where they have nice silks, and I am afraid they wont trust him; but if any body will lend him, he shall borrow.'

'Where is father now?' said Georgiana.

'He has gone down to the store to get some necessaries: he did not leave his work till half-past nine to go, so he wont be back this some time as it is two miles, and he has been gone but half an hour.'

'You tell him he must give me some money, at any rate.'

'Well, you go to bed, my dear and I will talk with your father to-night, or in the morning—it will do just as well in the morning.'

Georgiana was up sooner than usual, the next morning, for she was by no means an early riser—her mother thought it was not a good plan for young ladies to rise early—it gave them too much color—they were not so *delicate looking*. She asked her mother what her father said:—her mother told her she just named the subject to him, but he was sleepy, and did'nt make her much reply.'

'Well, mother, go right out to the shop and ask him, for I am very anxious to know whether he has any money or not.'

'My dear, will you take care of my breakfast and things?'

'O yes, go right along.' But no sooner had her mother left, than Georgiana was gone too, for she did'nt like work, nor did she love care. The fire snapped out upon the clothes, hanging near, and burnt up two shirts of Mr. Linal's, besides burning partially, a number of other things; the shirts, however, were the greatest loss, as they were new, and had long been needed, for it was difficult to find time to work for Mr. Linal. The house was much endangered, and would probably have caught fire and been burnt had it not been for little Ellen's coming in, and, seeing the clothes in flames, ran for her mother. Mrs. Linal sprang to extinguish the flames, not wishing her husband to know their loss, as she felt she was culpable; but she found it impossible, and sent for him, and they soon had the fire extinguished.

Breakfast was soon on the table, and Mr. and Mrs. Linal sat silently down to their meal—Mr. Linal showing in his countenance the operation of his mind. Mrs. Linal now broke the silence, by exclaiming, 'See what trouble you have caused me! If you could have answered me *yes* as soon as I went into the shop, I could have immediately come back, and seen to my things, and not lost all these clothes; but you must trouble me with your debts: I don't want to hear any thing about them; I am sure I brought you money enough, after my father died, between three and four thousand dollars. You ought never to deny me a dollar when I ask for it.'

'Did I have any thing to do with the money? did you not spend it as you pleased? certainly you did. I worked as hard then to support my family as I do now. Where it went I cannot tell; it never paid a debt, although it might have paid all I owed, and enough left to buy me a house and shop.'

'You don't know where it went to, do you? Why fifteen hundred dollars bought this great house.'

'Yes, you did buy this great, old shell of a house, and give twice its value; but you must have it because it once, you said, was a *'fine situation.'* You know it has cost a great deal to keep it in repairs.'

'I can tell you, Mr. Linal, what became of the rest of the money—I spent it in visiting—journeying, and dress, as I used to do when I was young: I never regretted spending it so,—although you said I should. I enjoyed it finely. You ought to think yourself a lucky man to have such a wife: just think if you had had to raise that money.

'Supposing you had spent less, and put the remainder of your money on interest, and we had lived a little within our income, would it not have been better for us now? should we not feel more peaceful and happy?'

'Yes, I know what you would like,—to have me live as they do over at Mr. True's, in their 'neat, snug way,' as you call it.'

'O, I wish we did live like them. What a happy family they are.' Just at this moment, Georgiana came in, not knowing what had happened, or that breakfast had been ready, so engaged had she been in looking over, and arranging some of her clothes, which she often did, as *dress* was her idol.

Overhearing her father's praise, bestowed on the True family, as she came in, she asked him if it was really them, of whom he was speaking—that *odd, uncouth, unfashionable set!* For my own part, I know of but one commendable quality about them, and that is their honesty, for they don't know enough to be otherwise.'

'I am very sorry indeed, Georgiana, to hear you speak in such disrespectful terms of our good neighbors,' said the father. 'Think, for a moment, how kind they have been to us—how many times he has lent me money when no other man would: they are good, industrious,—peaceable, kind people. Look at their children, what tidy, well-behaved, smart-looking children they are. It does me good to go in there—to see such order, such neatness; I don't think there is a better managed family in town. He has a nice house, well furnished, and finished, a good farm, owes no man, and money at interest; began with nothing; ten years ago, only worth his clothes. So there must be some management, I think. Emeline, you think, is your inferior, but you must remember she is not so old—you call her *'stiff, awkward, plain, homespun.'* Give her your advantages and I think you will not be ashamed to associate with her, unless you feel beneath her.'

'I don't feel much afraid of Miss Emiline's outshining me, in the fashionable world: that is the least of my concern.'

'I hope so,' replied Mrs. Linal, who had not heard the whole conversation, being engaged with her children; or she would not have been so long silent—'never give yourself any uneasiness but what you will be noticed by those who are worthy of noticing you. I don't care about your associating with Emeline at all, or if you never spoke to her again, certainly when there was any one to see you: if you was to meet her in the street, you might just speak, if there was no one near. I know they are clever; but no more did my parents use to speak or notice them than if they were black people.'

Mr. Linal left the table with a sorrowful heart, reflecting on the effect such language would have on his young children. As he was going out of the room Georgiana cried out, 'Father, can you give me some money to-day?'

'I have no money, my dear.'

'Well, you must get some.'

'Where shall I get it?'

'Go to Mr. True's and borrow it,' said Mrs. Linal.

'I borrowed some there yesterday, to pay for my barrel of flour, and promised to pay to day or to-morrow.'

'And so you would have me go without, would you?' said Georgiana.

'Now, my dear daughter, do try and study economy; I am very much in debt, know not which way to turn—the more my family dress, the more I am dunned. There is my apprentices' board to pay,' continued Mr. Linal, turning to his wife—'if you could have boarded them that would have saved me a little something;—I have no money to pay it, and it soon becomes due, and must be paid, or they must leave their place, and their work.'

Georgiana, after a few moment's reflection, burst out a crying, thinking that tears might melt her *father's hard heart*, as they had often done, when she had accompanied them with considerable noise, and a few threats that she would go to a convent, &c. Mrs. Linal wished she had never been married, she had so much trouble.

'Well,' said Mr. Linal, 'I have no money,' nor can I get any; you must do as you can:—if any one will trust, you can buy: you must go to the stores and see,'—and, giving a deep sigh, left the house.

Some will say he was a man of no force, or spirit, to yield as he did. Ah! he had in bygone days endeavored to be master of his house—by persuasion and commands—by reason, and by flattery, but, alas! what a house! He had proved to his sorrow that it was 'better to dwell in the wilderness, than with a *contentious* and *angry women.*'

In what a deplorable situation was this family—nought but anarchy and confusion reigned; but Mrs. Linal laid all these troubles to her husband. She told Georgiana to wipe up, for they should go the store; they were not to be disappointed. Ann shall get the dinner—she was the daughter next to Georgiana, aged 13,—who was very capable and had done the chief of the work, for they could keep no help but a short time. Miss Georgiana was a very difficult lady to please; they would not 'put up,' they said, with all her notions.

The ladies started off in better spirits than at the breakfast table, but not so good as if they had had 50 or 75 dollars with them. They directed their course to the shop they thought most probable of success; it was a shop just opened, soliciting patronage, and had a pretty good stock on hand, all favorable to their wishes. They found two partners very polite and attentive—quite urgent to have them buy—all very essential qualities in a salesman.

Mrs Linal said they were so very *willing to trust*, and things were so *very cheap*, how could she help buying! They keep fetching them goods, and she bought, till she found her bill was *eighty dollars*; about half was for Georgiana.

Eighty dollars for a rich man was not much, but for Mr. Linal it was a great sum; a sum spent where there should not have been a dollar—it was unnecessarily expended. Georgiana needed not the clothes; she had rich dresses, too good, as I again repeat; but her mother, unfortunate woman, had not been rightly educated; she placed a wrong value on dress;—she thought more of that than she did of the mind, manners, tempers, and dispositions of her children—children I say now, although they did not receive the care, the younger, especially, which children generally do. Mrs. Linal thought only, or principally, of Georgiana's getting well *married*, as she used often to say to her husband. 'Who knows but what Georgiana may marry a rich gentleman? She is called very handsome, and when she puts on a handsome dress she looks handsomer still.—She had often repeated this language to her daughter, thereby cherishing this love of flattery and show. They did not think 'the plainer the dress with greater lustre does beauty appear,' neither did they believe 'favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain.'

In about a week from this time they were invited to the Squire's. Nothing occurred unusual in his family during this time, one circumstance excepted, which I shall note—discord, confusion, and neglect of affairs was common. The description given in Scripture, of a good wife, would be inapplicable to Mrs. L. 'She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.'

Sabbath morn, as Mrs. Linal and Georgiana were discussing the taste the ladies displaying in their dress at church, little Ellen came running to her mother and said, 'Now ma, you will tell me what you drinked bread and wine for,—as she expressed it,—you have said good many times you would tell me; now you an't doing nothing, wont you tell me?'

'Let go my gown, and go away, my child; I am busy, don't ask me any questions.' Looking at her child, and seeing how grieved she was she said, 'Go and ask your father.' He was reading a sermon that had been lent him by one of his neighbors; he had not been to church—his wife told him in the morning to stay at home, and take care of the children, for it was *communion*, and she would by no means be absent.

'I don't profess to know,' replied Mr. L.

'Well, if you are not a professor, can't you tell her something?'

'I can tell her for what purpose the sacrament was instituted: she asked, I believe, why *you* drinked, and that I can't answer.'

'And so you would say, I am not a christian would you?'

'I shall not judge you.' Just then the bell rang, and they put on their bonnets and went, leaving little Ellen and her question unanswered.

At length the day arrived for the party. Mr. and Mrs. Linal attended; the evening was fine, and there were present a number of strangers, friends of Squire Noyes. There was a cousin of Maria's from Philadelphia, a fine, genteel looking young man—a descendant of a very rich and respectable family, and in extensive business—all of which had been told Georgiana. She was desirous of being introduced, but the evening was far advanced before there was an opportunity. 'You have quite a number of strangers present this evening,' said she to Maria. 'I have not been introduced to any of them. What young gentleman is this talking with Miss Emeline True?'

'It is my cousin, Mr. Hurd: I will introduce you, if you like.' Georgiana, without making any reply, moved towards him, which Maria considered the same as 'I thank you, I should,' and introduced her. He stopped and chatted with her a short time: she was very sociable, and as he cast his eyes over her dress, not because he thought more of dress than mind or deportment, but as it is common with strangers, when they meet, to notice the dress and features, many thinking they may find something, whereby to judge the character, he thought within himself, she is a rich man's daughter, of considerable note. He did not have sufficient conversation with her to find that she was ignorant, and self-conceited, although he had made up his mind that she was a *favorite* child. Mrs. L. felt not a little pleased when she discovered him conversing with Georgiana, for she was confident he must soon be captivated by her charms.

Mrs. Linal said to her husband the next morning. 'You was very unwilling to get Georgiana any thing new; but we don't know what will be the effect of that dress yet. Mr. Hurd wouldn't marry a lady unless she could make something of an appearance. A man of his taste—how much he dresses himself.'

'He can afford to dress but why do you talk of Mr. Hurd? a gentleman just come to town?'

'I saw enough last night to give me reason to think he killed the looks of Georgiana.'

'There ought to be something besides dress to admire.'

'Yet, dress, you know, helps to set off a person,' and, looking out the window, she saw Mr. Hurd walking towards the house. 'Don't talk any more, Mr. Linal for Mr. Hurd is coming this way, I dare say here; I must fix me up as soon as possible. Ellen, you be ready to go the door—put him into the parlor; if he inquires after Georgiana or me, you tell him you will come and see if we are at home:'—then, going to the stairs, she called out, Georgiana! Mr. Hurd is coming; and I would by no means have him see you not dressed.

'O dear! mother, I shan't get ready, nor look fit to be seen. What shall I wear?'

'O your best black silk will be good enough this morning. Mr. Linal, don't you be seen; do keep out of sight; for Mr. Hurd wont want to see such a looking man as you,' said Mrs. L. to her husband, as she passed out of the door. Why all this parade, this dissembling, to appear what they were not—*rich ladies?*

Mr. Hurd Walked leisurely along: as he came against the shop, he thought within himself I will call in and see the mechanic's work here also. 'Good morning, Mr. Linal. I have visited several mechanic's shops this morning, and as I was walking this way, I thought I would give you a call among the rest.'

'Well sir, you will not find much here to interest you; our business is very extensive—but I make good the old saying, 'keep your shop and your shop will keep you.' Mr. Hurd stopped some time with Mr. Linal, and was about going, when Mr. Linal invited him into the house. Thinking at first hardly proper to call on so slight an acquaintance, he declined; but Mr. Linal urged, for he knew how disappointed his wife and Georgiana would be if he did not call. Mr. Linall walked with him to the house; they met Mrs. Linal at the door, smiling, and very happy to see Mr. Hurd; but she gave her husband a look which told him he had better go back to the shop. Mr. Hurd spoke of his fine walk that morning—how he enjoyed living in the country, &c.

'Georgiana likes to walk, very much; she has gone out now, in pursuit of flowers,' said Mrs. L.

'Then she is fond of flowers?'

'O yes! she has a great knowledge of plants—quite a botanist.'

After he had been in about half an hour, Georgiana made her appearance drest like an *actress.* After the usual ceremony of introduction, Mr. Hurd endeavored to draw Georgiana into conversation, in order to sound her *good sense* and *judgement.* The first subject he introduced was her walk. Said he, 'What success did you meet with in your walk this morning?' 'What did you say, sir?'—for Georgiana's mind was on the looking glass she had broken in dressing her, thinking it was a *bad omen*, and she did not hear; and had she heard she would not have comprehended it without some explanation, for she had taken no walk, and knew not what a story her mother had been telling.

'I have been telling Mr. Hurd you have been walking out this morning, and now he wants to know what success,' said Mrs. Linal.

'O, I did not understand—I didn't go far, it is so very unpleasant to go out alone, and there are so many fences and bushes in the way, and the wet grass; indeed, I am very fond of the city, and prefer living there much to the country.' Mr. Hurd was glad to hear her say that for he felt then, 'if you will, you shall live in a city all your days;'—yes, it must be owned she deceived Mr. Hurd's good sense, as she had others, many others, for her countenance betokened modesty, cheerfulness, and complacency of temper: these good qualities had interested many—but they were disappointed on acquaintance.

Mr. Hurd, as he went into his uncle's office, the evening, found a number of men very much engaged in story telling: he steped to listen—found it was Mr. Linal's family of whom they were speaking, and his then *dear Georgiania.* They had brought their accounts to leave them and among them was the gentleman of whom Georgiana bought her dress; he, it seemed, had started all the others by accidentally speaking of the extravagant bill they had run up at his store. Very much to his surprise he was informed that Mr. Linal was not worth any property; and, being unacquainted with Mr. L., he had not so much feeling as those who had lived by him, and knew how hard he strove to get a living. He sued—then others felt that they could not lose their debts, and they took from them every thing which they could lawfully.—Mr. Hurd was very much astonished to hear such truths related, though he considered at first they were slanderous reports, raised out of envy and malice—but he saw that his uncle gave credence to them. As soon as there was an opportunity, he asked his uncle what these stories meant—if they were true.

'They mean so much I should have told you them before you had taken another walk,' said his uncle.

Squire Noyes was a man of great discrimination and prudence; his judgement was sought after by all; and as soon as he expressed these words, Mr. Hurd's love for Georgiana vanished. 'I cannot, said he, as he walked from the office to the house, 'fulfill my engagement to ride out with one of so vain and weak a mind. I detest such vanity, such pride and meanness.'—His uncle overtook him, and they passed into the house. 'I shall return home, I think to-morrow.'

'Indeed,' said his uncle and aunt, 'why, I thought you were going to stay several days longer.'

'I did not intend it, but I believe I must return to-morrow.' They were a little surprised but his uncle soon imagined the cause.

Mr. Hurd retired to his chamber, and wrote the following laconic note:—

'*June* 7th, 183—.

'MISS LINAL, I shall leave town to-morrow, and cannot fulfil my engagements of riding out, and taking tea with you. J. HURD.'

Six months from this time, there had been a great change in the Linal family. Mr. Linal was fast declining under a pulmonary complaint which was thought to have been brought on by anxiety of mind, together with a cold. Mrs. Linal had discovered the error in her education by poverty, for they were reduced to so low circumstances as not to have the necessaries of life. The neighbors gave willingly to Mr. Linal; but their charity was attended with *plain*

given by a bounteous Heaven | the ashes for snuff.

words to her, which, at first very much enraged her, but after consideration she was convinced of their truth, and they made a lasting impression on her mind, and caused her to give her other children different instruction.

Georgiana remained at home a long time friendless, as it were, with the exception of Emeline True. She was a friend to every one; while she was at school in Philadelphia, she spoke of Georgiana to a lady, who sent for her to come into her family for a seamstress, which was a great benefit to her, both as it regarded pecuniary assistance, and improvement. Georgiana was invited with the family to Mr. Hurd's wedding party. As she entered the door, Mr. Hurd was heard to say to his wife, 'There is the lady I fancied myself in love with once, but fortunately I found her out before it became fixed. She would have ruined me forever,she was of so vain andweak a mind.'

From the Nashville Union.

Martin Van Buren.—Who is this *Kinderhooker* Martin Van Buren? is tauntingly asked daily—and by lawyers! My friends, Martin Van Buren is the son of two Dutch people who lived in 1782, when he was born, at the obscure little town of Kinderhook, on the Hudson; and they were rather poor too—but the father, Abram Van Buren, was a man of excellent sense, and withal had fought through the revolutionary war, where he picked up much experience.—But the mother had, perhaps, more mind than the father, and was a first rate Dutch woman. So said our informant. They were a solid pair of Dutch people—honest as the day; hard-working, neat as industry and water could make them—and belonged to the Dutch reformed church: regularly working six days in the week on their little farm, and hearing a three hours Dutch sermon on Sunday, in the little stone church with the gable end to the street, in the village of Kinderhook. Martin was their oldest child. He was square built and Dutch looking, as he yet is, but rather small. He worked for his mother first—and his father when he got able—and went to the church as they went;—and thus grew up to the time when Dutch boys are sent to school—*of* winters—say at about ten years old. His father had learned in the army that English was the best, and he sent him to an English school. It is strange, and what not one Dutchman in fifty would believe; it is nevertheless true, Martin was sent to an English school. The boy went to work as he had worked on the little farm at home, and forthwith left his fellows behind. In the summer he staid at home and worked, and in the winter went to school; which he longed for, as play compared to the plough tail. And so it was. We have tried the change and know. Strange to say, he beat the English boys, who went summer and winter—caught up, and in the spring was whole miles ahead. The like of this we have never seen west of Kinderhook, and you who have boys to raise may as well remember it.—He neither learned to swear nor drink; to gamble or wear fine clothes. He learned only how to work—how to worship in Dutch—what the Connecticut school-master taught him of books, and a little more.

There was a sort of an Academy at Kinderhook, where a little Latin was taught, and some bits of knowledge pertaining to the Sciences—those slight sips at the fountain, that have laid the ground work of so many eminent minds in the United States. There his father sent Martin when the Connecticut teacher could teach him nothing further. Here he learned and worked by spells as before, until he got through the little Latin and the scraps of knowledge taught, which took not long. Then a difficulty arose. The father made enough to pay for his salt and iron, his taxes, tea and sugar for Sunday, and to pay the schoolmaster at home; but to send his son from home was beyond his means; it was a bitter pill for the lad. To be froze with poverty in the bud, and the country full of wealth in the hands of the large landholders, a decided aristocracy, for the want of a mere trifle, was a withering misfortune; but one under which almost the entire plebean talent of his country had sunk during the Colonial government, at least; and in this case seemed to have no remedy, for there were other children, and the farm could not be sold to educate one, at Yale or Harvard. The lad felt his powers; he had tried his young strength with all around him, and found them nothing in his way. The very agony of disappointment, inflicted by the hard hand of poverty, which withheld him from college, strengthened his resolution not to sink under its weight; and it was a glorious determination for an unfriended, unencouraged Dutch boy in an obscure Dutch village! He determined to make a lawyer of himself; but to practice law in New York it required that a student should read *seven years* in a lawyer's office, unless he was a graduate at some regular college or university. Seven years, therefore, the lad had determined he would read—applied to a little lawyer's office at Kinderhook at the age of about fifteen, and was received—there to drudge up for himself the education, that ten thousand worthless coxcombs around him, the sons of wealthy parents, were daily but uselessly coaxed to acquire. Here he studied six years, as he had been taught to work at home by his father and mother—six days in the week; and hear the Dutch sermon on Sunday. That he neither trod the flowery path of knowledge, or travelled to it by a royal road, is very true, yet he made a profitable six years of it. Magistrates had a considerable jurisdiction and tried the causes before juries summoned by the constable. The Dutch people, as they did with Daniel Sheffey—and as they will with every son of a Dutchman, flocked to "*Martin*" for help, and he appeared before the justices and juries as their champion, during, perhaps half the six years novitiate—acquiring a Kinderhook name and fame, as gladdening to the heart of every Dutchman that h ard of it, as if Saint Nicholas had risen from the grave. One of themselves—one who could put forth their impassioned Dutch law story in English, had risen up to protect and defend their rights! Few know the trust and faith a Dutchman places in a Dutchman. It has neither law nor limit.—Then again, Mr. V. B's. father was a strong and downright democrat—and politics ran exceedingly high. The parties rarely broke bread in each other's houses, or employed lawyers of different politics. Young Van Buren went with his father and the democratic side, with strong and youthful ardor; the petty lawsuits before the magistrates were generally steeped pretty deeply in politics, as was the advocacy; of course he got the Democratic party in general, as well as the Dutch practice in particular. Thus a little money was picked up, and the seventh year Mr. Van Buren spent in the city of New York and read; he did'nt drink and smoke, and swear, and haunt taverns—he read with Mr. Van Ness, formerly from near Kinderhook, but then a very distinguished member of the New York bar; and a distinguished leader of the Jeffersonian party in that State—about 1803, in the minority, and sorely beset by powerful federal opponents, whom Mr. Van Buren and his Dutch and Democratic friends some ten years afterwards, helped to upset—for which he has been called very hard names.—The seventh year ended—Mr. V. B. took out a license, and sat down at his native village in November 1803, to practice his profession;—which he did with a degree of integrity, and eventually a splendor of ability, of which every American lawyer should be proud. Of his legal career from 1803, to the fall of 1828, when he descend from his legal pre-eminence to be Governor of New-York, we shall speak hereafter.

HUDSON.

THE PORTRAIT OF BELL AND WHITE GIVEN IN A LONDON PERIODICAL.

The New Monthly Magazine gives a successession of portraits of classes of men figuring in England at present. The sketches are presented under the general head of "Toborious Characters." We think the following, from the last number of the Magazine, will be recognised by the good people of Tennessee at a glance. It may be, however, that the exasperation of disappointment has by this time so thoroughly and bitterly enlisted the "no party" apostates in the cause of the opposition, as to have torn off the *no party* mask, and make the picture no longer a likeness. The people will remember how they looked a year ago, the era of Bell's no-party harangue.—Globe.

They will see every feature of the man and his confederate in the following article:

PORTRAITS OF NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.

THE MAN WHO BELONGS TO NO PARTY.

This gentleman is the living personification of the Malaprop Cerberus—three gentlemen at once. He is tory, Whig,and Radical—and belongs to neither party. In his excess of impartiality he joins all three, and discards them in turn. The three goddenesses are continually contending on the little Mount Ida of his imagination, and each wins the prize once a day. At breakfast Sir Robert Peel is unanswerable; by dinner time Lord John has stammered out something convincing; and with the third bottle, O'Connell reels in, to the air of "See the conquering hero comes." He is a more exquisit monster than that of the enchanted island for he has three voices, and if he had three votes would give one to each party, to preserve the balance, and prove his independence.

His is a comfortable creed, for it entirely excludes the workings of that antiquated inconvenience. The man who belongs to no party can support each in succession, without damage to his character. Deviate as he may from the direct path, he cannot forfeit his consistency. It is his privilege, and his only,to take that course upon every occasion which his inclinations or his interests point out. He it is who can, with perfect impunity—with no possibility of impossibility of impeachment—allow fair play to be the first law of nature—that of self-preservation. He is bound by no principle but that which is comprised in the duty of 'taking care of yourself.' That he considers to be the Whole Duty of Man. Teach us that, he thinks, and you have taught us all. If every subject would but fulfil that duty, if every individual only knew how to 'take care of himself,' the doctrine of perfectibility would be no longer a dream, and the Millennium no longer moonshine.

It is one of his maxims, that the man who is indifferent to his own interests can have no concen about those of other people. If he be unmindful of himself, how can he be thinking of his fellow creatures? And yet, he remarks, nothing is more common than to hear self sacrifices. People not only neglect their duty towards themselves and abandon the very interests they are most bound to guard—but afterwards they walk abroad into the public streets and proclaim what they have done—as though there were nothing criminal, but something glorious, in inflicting injury upon a human being. Nay, so strong is this delusion, that the very people—and this indeed is curious—the very people who are prone to take care of themselves, are generally the first to boast their self-sacrifices. The mocent absolutely stand self-accused, and beg to be condemned—quite glad to be even suspected of the very folly they would be ashamed to commit.

Amongst these you will not find the 'Man of no Party.' He is a gentleman of too much decision of character—too upright and two downright. According to his creed, that man is the true patriot who never misses an opportunity of serving himself; he alone is the real lover of his country who constantly devotes his mind, through good and ill report, to the prosperous working out of his own individual ends.

Although these ends may be often attained by an obstinate attachment to a particular party—and the shallow think this the certain way—they are only to be affectually accomplished through the medium of a delicate independence of all parties—and this the cunning know. Independence is nothing more than a sense of dependance suppressed—as contentment is the art of hiding your desires, or as innocense in guilt undetected. The man of no party, then, is independent, because he contrives to conceal the fact that all parties are essential to him. Concealing that, he becomes essential to all parties.

Now suppose him to make choice of one;—directly he does so, he ceases to be of consebuence, He is a convert to the right creed, and is never heard of afterwards. A party cannot afford to reward a friend whose sufferages it is sure of for nothing. It is throwing a good thing away to bestow it where it has been earned—favors in the political world should be employed to bribe, and not to recompense.—He is a party man, and must look for his reward in the triumph of his cause. With his party he must vote, right or wrong—that is, for or against his own interests—being equally sure of receiving no indemnification from the other side. He has made up his mind, and he may die a beggar when he likes. His opinions are known—his vote certain—there is an end of him.

But look at him as he is, a Man of no Party, joining either of the three when it suits him, bound fast to none, an object of desire to all.

'What more felicity can fall to creature
Than to enjoy delight with delight?'

He is a creature who has both, whose movements are matters of importance, whose intentions are universally speculated upon. Every body is curious about HIS opinion on the subject, because it is only to be guessed at; every body wants to know what HE thinks, because he has not made up his mind; every bony conceives HIS vote to be of consequence, because they wonder on which side it will be given.—Each party fancies him its own, and 'the eyes of Europe are upon him.' Meantime he saunters from side to side, prying into every thing and looking out for the shortest and surest path to his own advantage:

'There he arriving round about doth flie,
And takes survey with busie, curious eye,
Now this, now that, he tatteth tenderly—'

deciding at last according to his sovereign will and pleasure. He has no predilections, no prejedices; he is bound to no pledge, trammelled by no party; he is himself alone, and is like no brother; he can do what he likes with his own opinion and his own vote; the minister going out and the minister coming in are the same to him; he is a free-born, independent Englishman, who proves his anxiety for others by taking care of himself, and his good wishes for the interests of his coutry by assiduously promoting his own.

From the Saco Democrat.

The following extract from the New York Evening Post, calculated for the meridian of New York, will yet, like Robert B. Thomas' Almanac, 'answer for the adjoining States.'—Give gold and silver fair play, cease to bolster up paper issues by corporation credit—and we have no fears for a sound currency. We have no objection to paper, when assured it is backed by specie. But based on property which is ever in the market, and ever fluctuating,it forms a variable and unsafe currency. Let the specie first be obtained and placed in proper deposite and bills issued from such source will never be at discount—but paper with no other base than real estate is always seeking and literally buying credit. Like property itself, it fluctuates with every change—always below specie value, never commanding that premium which gold and silver so readily obtained:—

"The Journal of Commerce wishes to know the substance of our doctrine about currency. Our creed on this, as on many other subjects, is summed up in one word, *free trade.* Not that free trade that the Journal tells us of. Not fetters. Not free-trade under the auspices of a *restraining* law, handcuffed by false friends, trammelled by hard taskmasters, and chained to the car of state, like a captive monarch in a Roman triumph. Give coin and credit a fair field and no favor. Give us a free Mint. Give us the means of having gold and silver in convenient forms—in forms adapted to free circulation, at prices such as demand and manufacture alone would regulate; then, repeal the restraining law, let paper promises pass just for what the reputation of the promiser will give them, take from these fictitious representatives of value and disgracefully unequal endorsement of state credit, and paper and hard money will each be taught its place. The petty exchanges of society will be effected not through the medium of the clumsy coinage which now gives such unfair advantage to bank bills, but by a portable, substantial, trust-worthy representative of value, quite as easily fingered as a note of hand, and a hundred times more true to its engagements. Paper promises will be driven from the field of retail circulation. They will still form a part of the wholesale currency.—And to this we have no conceivable objection. On the contrary, we believe that credit deserves all the high encomiums it has received. But because credit is a grand thing, that is no reason why cash is to be treated like a step-daughter. Because credit is a fine lady, and can show off on a gala-night, that is no reason why cash should be always buried in the chimney corner. Let each, in short, take the shape and fill the places that free competition will assign them.—Why should the light artillery or printed promises be afraid of a pitched battle with their heavy-armed opponents? Unbind the two antagonists, strip them naked of all adventitious weapons of advantage, set them forth in the wide arena of generous emulation in the service of the public, and *the currency which comes alive out of that fair fight, is the currency which we hold to be best.*

From the Portland Jeffersonian.

THE ELECTION.—We spoke a few weeks ago in our paper, of the divisions which existed in several of the counties among our political friends. It cannot be denied that there is a very general and growing dissatisfaction throughout the State in regard to the manner in which nominations of candidates for the suffrages of the people have too often been made. There is and has been in several of the counties, and throughout the State an association or connection of individuals, who have combined to rule the State, and put each other, and their co-laborers into office through the machinery of what they call party discipline, and the management of caucus nominations. Pack one third of a caucus or convention, and you may generally obtain what nomination you please. Such associations as we speak of can probably, always procure fairly and without intrigue and manouvering one quarter of the delegates of a convention to be returned from among their own trusty adherents. If then by dint of any species of trickery or even violence, they can pack one third more, the convention is theirs. Having by hook or by crook procured the nomination of such persons as will answer their purposes, then comes in play the doctrine of regular nominations. The people must vote at all hazards for the regular nominated candidates.—The right of judging for one's self, is no longer to be exercised under the penalty of being denounced as having 'turned federalists,' and of trying to 'break up the party.' It is thus the people have been cozened and cheated in the selection of candidates—and then boldly, and imperiously, and dictatorially called upon to sanction, approve, and ratify the fraud practised upon themselves.

For a time the people looked upon the operations of this cunningly devised system with amagement and stupor. They were bewildered; and if any old friend, or more experienced member of the party attempted to lift the curtain and point out the manner in which the wires were made to move the puppets of the show, the cry of 'turned federalists; 'breaking up the party,' raised by the whole craft, silenced every murmur. This state of things has endured longer than we supposed it could have done.—It is now passing away. The reign of terror is rapidly drawing to a close. The people are beginning to arise, to look about them, and to enquire. The watch words of 'turned federalists,'—'breaking up the party,' have lost their poper. We have the most conclusive evidence of this in the late elections. The people are once more beginning to assert for themselves, and to exercise also, the right of private judgment. They are everywhere beginning to let these associations of manouvering and bargaining politicians understand that although the people may be blinded and deceived for a time,—they cannot be made dupes of forever. The divisions we see, therefore, in this county and elsewhere generally are no evidence of a falling off from the democratic party. On the contrary, they are a proof of a more healthy action in the party. Our Robespierres will endeavor to "put in the knife," to use one of their own delicate phrases. Already is the cry raised, "There must be more blood."—The factions must be subjected to the operation of their political guillotine. But like their archetype in France, they will find they cannot cut off heads fast enough. Already there is too much light and information abroad among the people.—They have had a glimpse at the wires and machinery.

The democratic party was never stronger in this State than it now is. All the people demand is to be delt fairly by. They will not submit to be dragooned by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. * * * *

The doctrine of "adhering to regular nominations" is one that we do not and never have quarrelled with. What we have insisted upon is that nominations should be "regular;" that is, that the nominations should be the free, fair and uncontrolled expression, of the people's preference of this or that man for a candidate. The whole caucus system is based on the supposition of perfect good faith and honor, among men meeting on the platform of common principle and acting on the level of perfect equality. It is a fundamental *condition* that there should exist a spirit of mutual conciliation and deference, not only in the action of the delegates chosen, but in the selection of the persons to attend the caucus as delegates. Now to suppose that freemen, independent and intelligent freemen are to be bound to vote for whoever a convention may nominate, when that convention itself was infected with fraud, and one quarter or one third of its members elected by trick and management—to suppose we say that the people are bound to support such nominations, is to reduce them from the high distinction of freemen to the humble rank of serfs and tools for ambitious demagogues.

The doctrine of party discipline and "regular nominations" so much talked of by the associations we have alluded to—is in the hands of these gentlemen, an engine to be used by them only when it serves their turn. They are among the first to rebel when the candidate nominated is not of their own kidney, or at least has not made his bargain with them. We shall advert to this subject again for the purpose of showing the people how much at variance are the professed doctrines and the practice of these noisy brawlers about party discipline and regular nominations. And here let us not be misunderstood or misrepresented. We are not the preachers of discord and division, but are and will continue to be the fearless advocates of the rights of the people to think and act for themselves.

One of two things must be true. Harrison's political principles must be obnoxious to those who are best acquainted with him, or they must know him to be destitute of probity or ability.—Witness the following facts:—

In 1820, Wm. H. Harrison was a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio. The vote stood thus:—

For E. A. Brown	34,836
" Jeremiah Morrow	9,426
" *Wm. H. Harrison*	4,348!

In 1831, Wm. H. Harrison, was a candidate for Representative to the Legislature of Ohio, from Hamilton County, where he now resides and has resided for many years. The votes were as follows:—

Fer C. G. Disney	(elected)	2396
" Alexander Duncan	(")	1825
" Daniel T. Hawes	(")	1706
" *Wm. H. Harrison* (*not* elected)		1497!

Can the man who, notwithstanding the great public services which he claims to have performem in the field and the cabinet, was thus rejected for the station of Representative to the Legislature by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, *while other men of the same party were elected,* be fit for the Presidency of this Republic?

What a contrast do these facts present to the resistless popularity of Van Buren and Johnson, among their neighbors and fellow citizens? The former raised step by step by his talents, integrity, and sound political principles and by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, over the heads of some of the most talented men this country has ever produced, at an early age crowned with the highest honors the empire State could bestow, and now retaining that hold upon the affection and confidence of the people, which the unceasing and violent attacks of a powerful and well organized opposition have labored in vain, for a series of years, to destroy or diminish—the other honored with the highest trusts from a state in which he is, politically in a minority and returned to Congress term after term by the *unanimous* vote of his neighbors and fellow-citizen!—Harrison *may,* after all, be a great man—the editor of Kennebec Journal says he is, and he MAY know better about it than any body else—still it is unfortunate for the General that his reputation is the greatest where he is least known, and that those who know him best seem to prize him least.—Age.

Maryland.—The college of Senatorial electors in Maryland has not yet been organized, no quorum being present on account of the refusal of the Democratic electors to go into an election except on certain conditions. All the electors assembled at the usual time at Annapolis, the seat of Government. The federal electors, representing a white population of 85,000, claimed the right to elect the whole senate.—The Democratic electors, representing a white population of 205,000, and having received a large majority of the popular votes, proposed that *eight* out of the *fifteen* electors should be yielded by the minority of 85,000 to the majority of 205,000; and that unless that proposition was accepted, they would refuse to go into an election. The opposition was rejected by the *minority electors,* and the majority electors then absented themselves, leaving no quorum in attendance. The effect of this is that no new laws will be passed, and that the present Executive officers will hold over to another election.—Age.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

The duty incumbent on every true democrat of sustaining regular nominations, when fairly and properly made, is forcibly illustrated in the following extract from the Augusta Age. At the present time, when we witness so much difficulty growing out of a departure from this salutary practice, the subject is worthy of especial attention:—

Regular Nominations.—Now is the time, if ever, for those who are really attached to the principles of Democracy, to insist upon a strict adherence to regular nominations. Every nomination for Congress in this State which we have published as a 'regular nomination,' has been sustained and confirmed at the late election, by a decisive majority of the electors represented in the Convention making the nomination. This ought to silence at once all cavils about unfairness and intrigue in the conventions. Now, at any rate, and beyond all cavil, Messrs. Smith of the Cumberland District, Cilley of the Lincoln District, Marshall of the Waldo District, and Pillsbury of the Hancock and Washington District, are proved to have been the candidates of the majority of the democratic party in their respective districts, and yet they have been opposed and defeated by the votes of professed democrats. Is this opposition to continue longer?—The majority in each case is so decisive, that no room is left for doubt. The usages of the party—usages sanctioned again and again by the Democracy of Maine, and consecrated by the glorious triumphs they have been instrumental in producing—demand that the minority do yield to the will of the majority thus fairly expressed, and unite with their democratic brethren in support of the regular nominations. To do otherwise, as all experience has shown, is to weaken and eventually destroy the party to which we profess attachment, and virtually to oppose

the principles we profess to support.—Will the democratic press fail to do its duty on this point? Let us not be understood as desiring to dictate or denounce those who differ from us. Some of the candidates are less acceptable to us, personally, than others. But we cannot, we would not claim support for regular nominations in one case, while refusing such support in another case. We go for the regular nominations in all cases. We might as well abandon the ground to our federal opponents at once, as to fall a prey to divisions among ourselves. We can see little difference between opposing the regularly nominated candidate and supporting the enemy. Are not these the well established and often expressed views of the democratic press, and in fact of the democratic party throughout the State? Are there any who have gone so far in opposition to the regular candidate as to prefer the triumph of the enemy to the sacrifice of their personal preferences?—If so, they will, of course, oppose the regular nominations. Does any one, after having proclaimed the doctrine of regular nominations binding upon the party when it worked in his favor, think he can resist it, and retain the confidence of the honest portion of the democracy? If so, he is grossly deceived.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

The Albany Argus informs us, that the democratic young men of Pittsburgh, Penn. have brought out in a direct and indisputable form, some FACTS in relation to the inquitious course of the Bank of the United States during the panic, of the most damning character. We have now *proof*, says the Argus as we have had all along the strongest *presumption*, that the Bank has sought the subversion of our government by means at once the most daring and most discreditable. Let these facts be read and reflected upon by the People of the only free government on earth.

The publications, which consist of letters addressed by a committee of the young men of Pittsburgh to DAVID LYNCH and RICHARD PHILLIPS, ESQUIRES, and which are published at length in the Argus but for which we have not room this week, are made through the Pittsburgh Manufacturer. They show,

1st. That Mr. Thaw, late cashier of the Pittsburgh Branch, received private orders to oppress the citizens and the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Bank at that place; that he remonstrated against the order, stating that the debtors of the bank were paying faster than its business or interest required, and that a greater pressure upon them must prove oppressive if not disasterous to the community: that his remonstrances were disregarded, and a peremptory order issued, directing him to execute the commands of the Bank, regardless of the inconvenience and injury it might produce upon the public or the local banks; and that he was prohibited from disclosing the nature or existence of these orders to the directors of the Branch.

2d. That Mr. Thaw was officially directed by the Bank, to purchase the notes of the Bank of the Metropolis, at Washington, for the purpose of harrassing and oppressing it.

3d. That these *secret* mandates were issued and peremptorily required to be enforced, at the moment when *public* representations were made of the liberal intentions of the Bank, and unwearied pains taken by its agents and political friends to produce the impression that the government and the removal of the deposites were the sources of the money pressure upon the local banks and the business community.

4th. That Mr. Thaw, the agent of the bank, having thus obeyed the directions of Mr. Biddle became unpopular in the vicinity of those who had suffered as they supposed from his exactions, was superceded by the Bank, for the purpose of inducing the belief that he and not the Bank was the author of the difficulties—that it sought to appease the popular feeling by the sacrifice of the individual who had drawn upon himself the public censure in consequence of being compelled to pursue a course against his representations and remonstrances.

Letters and papers in the hands of Mr. Thaw established these facts. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is presumed, will give the subject a rigid investigation; and expose the offences of the Bank against the pecuniary as will as the political interests of the country.

Judge Bermudez and the Lynchers.—From the Journal of Commerce we learn further particulars of this catastrophe. During the trial of Guiquel, the deceased and other young men resolved that if Guiquel was admitted to bail, they would Lynch either him or the Judge.—On Monday a meeting was held and it was resolved to carry the project into execution on Tuesday night. Guiquel having left the city, they pursued him as long as they had hopes of success, but finally gave up the chase, and concluded to go to the house of the Judge, for the purpose, it is supposed, of insulting and maltreating him. On their arrival, only three of the company approached the door, unarmed except with dirks. On tapping at the door the Judge himself appeared, expecting some of his friends. Eagan first entered the door, and enquired if it was Judge Bermudez. Being answered in the affirmative, he seized him, and in the scuffle was run through the body, by a sword in the hands of the Judge.

In the meantime, Bailey passed into a more private part of the house, and there encountered young Mr. Beauregard, who shot Bailey through the body, and he fell. Eagan, upon retiring, fell upon the body of Bailey, and both died instantly. The other, a Mr. Marchand, had entered the house, and received a wound from the hand of the Judge's wife. On escaping to the door, he called to the rest of the party, 'come on, my friends, my companions are all killed dead, dead, dead.' On hearing this, they took to their heels, and ran away. Marchand still survives. This catastrophe affords a useful lesson to all rioters. [Post.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 3, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

For Electors.

OXFORD	JOSEPH TOBIN.
YORK.	SHELDON HOBBS.
LINCOLN	BENJAMIN BURGESS.
KENNEBEC	RUEL WILLIAMS.
WALDO	SAMUEL S. HEAGAN.
SOMERSET	JOHN HAMBLET.
WASINGTON.	SHEPHARD CAREY.
CUMBERLAND	JONATHAN SMITH.
PENOBSCOT	WILLIAM THOMPSON.
HANCOCK	JOHN H. JARVIS.

The Court of Common Pleas held at this place last week adjourned on Thursday at noon, having disposed of all the business before them. There were no trials in criminal cases, and we believe only one or two indictments found for petty offences. The Supreme Court sits next week.

SURPLUS REVENUE. Many of our cotemporaries are indulging in speculations as to what shall be done with that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will come to this State. Various schemes have been proposed, but we have not noticed any entirely free from objections. We have always been opposed to the distribution, as a measure fraught with injurious tendencies, and one the result of which will in our opinion be neither salutary nor satisfactory to the people of this State. We were not therefore in favor of hoarding it up in the deposite banks, but rather for using it for defraying the necessary expenses of the government. For this purpose we could have wished so to reduce the necessary revenue of the government as to leave little or no surplus, leaving the money which is not wanted for necessary expenses, in the pockets of the people where it belonga. But as a different course has been pursued, and a distribution has been ordered, it is an enquiry deserving attention what shall be done with this money; supposing that the Legislature accept of it as we presume they will. We intend to take occasion hereafter to lay before our readers some abstract of the various propositions that have been made for its investment, and our opinions of them respectively. In the mean time we call the attention of the people to the subject as one in which they are deeply interested, and about which they will soon be called to act through their representatives.

ELECTION. We have received no additional returns of votes since our last in this County. In Somerset the election of Davee appears to be somewhat doubtful. In Washington the last Democrat says that from the returns received Talbot is undoubtedly Senator. In Cumberland, Lincoln, Waldo, & Washington Districts there appears to be no choice of members of Congress, as we before informed our readers. We repeat what we have stated before that the vote thrown at the late election gives us the fullest assurance of an overwhelming majority for the Van Buren ticket of electors in November next.

Texas and the United States.

An able British Journal cuts up, in capital style, the warlike display made by certain members of the House of Commons during the debate in relation to Texas, of which we published an account last week. The following passage deserves attention. It seems that the members alluded to, like some gentlemen we could mention nearer home, endeavor, by raving about war, to acquire with the unthinking a reputation for being bold, slap-dash, fearless fellows, without any personal risk. Like the heroes of the stage, they storm forth, ride through showers of blue fire, cut the throats of dozens of adversaries, and then go to sleep in a sound skin.

The war-hoop has been raised in another quarter by a Mr. Hoy and Mr. Ward. We are now to go to war—God save the mark—with the United States of America. Of all the moon-calf Quixotisms projected by the pugnacious statesmen of Britain for the last hundred years, this would be the most absurd. Our league with the despots of Europe against France was not a greater dereliction of principle: our appearance at New Orleans was less degrading.—We have our national feelings—prejudices as warm and powerful as many who talk more about them; but if our pugnacious praters in the Senate succeed in inoculating ministers with their folly, we shall not break our hearts even though the "ould General" gives the expedition fitted out such another drubbing as he gave the last.

What is the case of these talking heroes who speak not "daggers," like Hamlet, but great guns, regular forty-pounders? General Santa Anna has usurped the supreme power in Mexico. The rights of the confederate States of the Mexican Union have been grossly outraged, Texas has asserted its independencer. We are told that we are bound to support Mexico.—The speakers mean to say that we are bound to support the military usurper, Santa Anna,—against the freemen of Texas. To interfere between the Mexicans and Texians would be either to interfere in a family squabble between two districts of the same nation, or it would be to take part with one of two belligerent powers to subdue the other to its dominion. Either the one or the other step is alike contrary to every sound principle of international law, and to the interests of Britain.

But, say our wiseacres, the United States are taking part in the war between Texas and Mexico (always meaning between the Texians and General Santa Anna.) In the first place, this is not true. America has taken no part in the war. Volunteers have been raised in America, and have marched into Texas, just in the same way as volunteers have been raised in England and transported into Spain: that is all. If there be any difference it has been here, that the mass of the American auxiliary troops, in so far as individual character is concerned, seems to be of a more respectable *caste* than the British.—With what face could Britain take upon it to forbid America to do in Texas what Britain is doing in Spain.

But, the war-faction persist, all this is very well, but depend upon it Texas will be incorporated in the Union, JUST LIKE LOUISIANA AND THE FLORIDAS. We do not think the United States would show much judgment by such a farther extension of their territory more especially when the new portion would necessarily tend to heighten party quarrels already sufficiently hot. Further extension of the Union's territory renders it liable to fall asunder by its own weight. The addition of another slave State, another agricultural produce State, might serve to throw the preponderence in the Senate into the scale of the Nullifiers. This, however, is the concern of the United States, not ours.—If Texas succeeded in vindicating its independence; if independent Texas seek to strengthen itself against Mexico by getting itself incorporated into the American Union; if the American Union listen to the petition of Texas and stamp another star on its banner, *what is that to us? what right have we to say "no"—to forbid the bans?*

We have just as much right as America would have had to forbid the Union of England and Ireland. But we are told that this Union between Texas and the United States will favor the slave trade. Every new State, say these wise men, retains its internal laws on being admitted into the Union; slave holding States retain their slaves; Texas, which is a slave-trading State, will continue to trade in slaves.—They overlook an important distinction. Every State admitted into the Union retains its internal arrangements, its municipal laws, as far as they are consistent with democratic republicanism. But every State admitted into the Union conforms to its public law, by which it is guided in its dealings with external nations.—The possession of slaves is a matter of local municipal law; the carrying on of the slave-trade is a matter of international law. We believe one of the surest means to check the slave-trade in the Gulf of Mexico would be to incorporate Texas into the North American Union: Again; we are told that Britain ought not to allow the United States to extend their territory. Why? Will the extension do Britain any harm? Let the Union extend as it will, while its present constitution endures, it never can be an aggressive warlike nation. And for other considerations, the better regulated police which would be introduced into Texas (we will be reminded of Lynch Law, but all things are good or bad by comparison,) would be in favor of trade.—Of one thing we may be sure, that the Texan Deputies in Congress will be strong anti-tariff men, and that is in our favor.

We regret to see Lord Palmerston seeking to conciliate the 'sons of thunder,' by affecting a coincidence of sentiment. He ought to have assumed the manlier and more Christian tone assumed by Lord Glenelg towards Sir Benjamin D'Urban and the Cape Colonists, who are whining and wincing and, like hounds held in the leash, praying to be let slip upon the Caffress. He should have advised the dreamers of hot dreams, that it was sometimes expedient for those whose hot blood made them over valiant at times, to lose a few ounces in the dog days by leeches or the lancet.

To speak seriously; we know that war, horrible: But it is not and undertakeng to be risked in the light dare-devil fashion with which we enter upon a Christmas frolic—nor are those who would run upon it with their eyes shut the persons most likely to carry it on with sagacity and foresight to a successful termination. We will tell the lovers of war two things upon which they would do well to reflect: Situated as this country at present is, the first serious war in which Britain is engaged will blow up the national debt. The blowing up of the national debt will be followed in a week by a national convention. All who approve of the end, and think that the end sanctifies the means, cannot do better than persist in urging the nation to go to war.—[SUN.

MR. DALLAS has written a letter to a committee of the citizens of Bedford county, Penn. which has set the whole federal pack in an uproar. He declares unequivocally that the people of Pennsylvania have the right, in amending their constitution, to repeal the charter of the Bank of the United States—but expresses the opinion, that, without an alteration of the constition, the legislature have not the power to do it, because it is in the nature of a contract. We are aware that is the doctrine of the Courts—and in the case of Dartmouth College, the Supreme Court of the United States settled the principle that a charter even from the king of Great-Britain, was a *contract*, which the State Legislature could not abrogate. But we believe this is a doctrine which ought to be put down at the point of the bayonet, if nothing else can reach it. It amounts to this—that if an act of incorporation can by any means be got thro' the legislature—by fraud, bribery or even by *mistaking* the powers granted—no subsequent legislature can alter it: that the legislature may go on granting one privilege after another to corporations, until every thing originally belonging to the people has been granted away, and that the people have no means whereby to recover their rights. Such a doctrine, notwithstanding it may be sanctioned by the highest judicial tribunal in this country, is a *palpable absurdity*, which sooner or later, will be exploded in this country; and the true remedy arrived at, even by a shorter course than that proposed by Mr. Dallas. The time cannot be far distant, when the principle will be distinctly recognized that one legislature possesses as much power as another that one may undo whatever has been done by a predecessor—and when all acts of incorporation, granting *monopolies* and *exclusive privileges*, will be considered in the nature of all other legislative enactments, subject to be altered or repealed whenever the public good shall demand it.

N. H. Patriot.

"Martin Van Buren is not general Jackson," So say some of the federal editors: but a certain federal-abolition lecturer from Massachusetts, made public declaration at the Court-House here, that the whigs would find Van Buren's little finger thicker than Jackson's loins.—That if Jackson had scourged them with whips, Van Buren would scourge them with scorpions. If "Van Buren is not general Jackson," they will find him "good enough what there is of him, and enoug of him, such as he is."—*N. H. Patriot.*

The Crops.—The fine warm weather of the last ten days, has made an essential improvement in the crops of corn and potatoes. Although the frost was severe in some places and destroyed the late planted corn, it has not done a tithe of the mischief which was anticipated,—and a pretty fair crop of corn will be realised. At the time of the frost a gentleman told us that his crop was *all destroyed*;—a week afterwards he said it was not quite so bad as he expected, and that he should get half a crop; two days ago, he informed us, that, on the whole, he should have a very good crop of corn. So it is in most parts of the State, and the farther we go from the sea-shore the better the prospect.—We should never distrust Providence.—N. H. Patriot.

MARRIED.

In this town, by S. Emery, Esq. HENRY E. PRENTISS, Esq. of Oldtown, to Miss ABIGAIL A. RAWSON, of this town.

DIED.

In Leeds, 26th ult. Susanna wife of Eleazer Mason aged 73 years and four months.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated five miles from the Court House in Paris, containing about one hundred and forty acres of excellent land—well watered, well fenced with good stone wall, and under good cultvation—has an abundant supply of wood—a good house; barn & out buildings all in good repair.

Said farm will be sold at a fair price and on a reasonable credit. ASAPH KITTRDGE.

Paris, Sept. 30, 1836. 8

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Oct. 1, 1836.

HANNAH BALCOM, Stilman Carter, Oliver E. Caldwell, Daniel Chase, Clerk of the Courts 20, Jairus S. Cummings, Abner Dollof, C. Drake, Eleazer Dunham, Henry Farwell, Abijah Hall, Alexander Hill, Converse J. Garland, Caleb Morey, Daniel Pond, Isaiah Willis, Henry Young.

JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Auction, the homested farm of the late Daniel Merrill of Buckfield, deceased, together with the reversion of the widow's dower, on Friday the fourth day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. A description of the Land, and condition of payment to be made known on the premises at the time of sale.

ICHABOD BONNEY, Jr. Administrator.

Turner, Sept. 27, 1836. 3w8*

Notice to Stone Masons.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the town of Oxford, to prepare a plan, receive proposals for, and to superintend, the building of Stone Abutments to a Bridge soon to be erected in said Town, near Joshua Merrill's, commonly called "Pike's Bridge" give notice that they will be in session at said Bridge on Saturday the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to exhibit plans and dimensions for said abutments, and to receive proposals, and to contract for building thesame.

Persons wishing to contract, may receive information respecting the stone of which to build said abutments, &c. by enquiring of Mr. Samuel Crockett, or Mr Benj. Whitehouse, living near said bridge.

SAMUEL CROCKETT, BENJ. WHITEHOUSE, LUTHER CAMMON, } Committee.

Oxford, Sept. 14, 1836. 6

—COMBS—

—VIOLIN & BASS VIOL STRINGS—FINE CUTLERY—

JUST received at the Oxford Book Store, a prime lot o Shell, Horn, Ivory, and Wood Combs, including Silver Top, and Plaited Hair Combs. Also, Violin & Bass Viol Strings.—Razors, Pen & Pocket Knives, large and small Scissors, and Shears, prime articles.

Norway, July 25, 1836.] W. E. GOODNOW.

BOOKS.

Likewise just received, Small's Inquiry on Slavery,—The Cranberry Meadow, a Temperance Tale, founded on Fact, by the author of "the Poor Man's Hour Prepared."—The Town Meeting, a Temperance publication.—Lectures on Scepticism, delivered in Park-st. Church, Boston, and in the 2d Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati. By Lyman Beecher, D. D. President of Lane Seminary.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on Friday the 16th inst. one Black Mare about 7 years old, long slim tail, slim legs, and a mark on her left hind foot of a cork just above the hoof. Any person who will give information or return said Mare to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded. LUTHER P. BRETT.

South Paris, Sept. 24, 1836 7

One Cent Reward!

RUN away from the subscriber Ethanan W. Sprague, bound to me by the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Bethel. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. PETER POWERS.

Bethel, Sept. 22, 1836. 7*

NOTICE, Strayed, or Stolen from the pasture of Joseph Penley, about the 8th inst. one pale red colt four years old last spring, with one of her fore feet injured by a scythe. Any person who will return said colt or give information to the subscriber at South Paris, shall be suitably rewarded.

Sept. 12, 1836.)5 WILLIAM GALLISON.

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,

Mrs. Hemans' Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosamond.—Young Wife's Book—Young Lady's Sunday Book—Letters of Adam Clarke—Letters of a London Clergyman—Sabbath School Teacher—Tree & its Fruits—Peep of Day—Down the Hill—Bay & Birds—Parley's Ornothology—Village Boys—Parley's History U. S. for children—The House I live in—Pastor's Sketch Book—Spring's Hints—The Pillow—Two Apprentices—Redeemer's Tears—Card Cases—Visiting Cards—Paper, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. tf 39

At a Court of Probate holden at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty second day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

JAMES NILES named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Beniah Niles, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Pribate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ELISHA BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Willbe Russell late of Newry in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed:

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy; Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

CHARLES NOYES Administrator of the estate of Anron Noyes late of Carthage in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed:

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JONATHAN GARDNER,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HIRAM COBURN.

Buckfield Sep. 22, 1836. *

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY WHITE,

late of Mexico in the county of Oxford; deceased by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL MORRILL.

Dixfield Sept. 20, 1836. 3w7.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOB RANDALL,

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS MERRILL.

Turner Sept. 22, 1836. 3w7.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JOSIAH LANCASTER,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARTHA LANCASTER.

Hartford, Sept. 22, 1836. 3w7.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EZRA JEWELL,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.

Waterford, Sept. 19, 1836. 3w7.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

STEPHEN FISHER,

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ANSTIS FISHER.

Livermore, Sept. 21, 1836. 3w7.

FASHIONABLE MILLINDER.

MISS DAY, South Paris (Cape) respectfully informs her friends and customers that she has just received from Portland, her

FALL FASHIONS,

with a variety of fashionable and fancy articles. She invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Wanted—THREE or FOUR YOUNG LADIES as apprentices to the above business.

Sept. 3, 1836. 3m*

HUTCHINS'

NEW

COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR

CHEMICAL SOAP;

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—tfeopos29

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Note or Account of more than six months standing are requested to make immediate payment, or the same must unavoidably be left with an Attorney for collection.

S. CROCKETT, & Co.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1836. 6

NOTICE.

ELIZA ANN MASON, aged 11 years is bound to me till she is 18 years old, and I have made suitable provisions for her. This is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay one cent for any charge whatever after this date.

NEMIAH BICKNELL.

Turner, Sept. 25, 1836.

the only article given by a bounteous Heaven puts into his pipe and smokes it. ... which he ... the ashes for snuff.

From the Saturday Courier.

DYING FROM HOME.

"Mayest thou die among thy kindred."
EASTERN SAYING.

"Why have ye brought me so far away,
From my mountain home, where the wild winds play?
Ye tell me there's health in the summer air,
And I know that the skies are lovely and fair;
But on my young heart is a withering hand,
And I long to die in my native land."

"Rest, wearied one, rest—the flowers are sweet,
Bending in fragrance beneath thy feet:
Thy native land is barren and cold,
Too bleak for one of a gentle mould;
And faint and few are the shadows that fall
From the fir-tops, on thy father's hall."

"My father's hall! Oh, would I were there,
Breathing the health of its mountain air!
I hear the song of the murmuring bee,
But dearer the sound of thy waters to me:
And the huntsman's wild horn, as he startles the deer,
Would be music once more in thy forests to hear."

"Loveliest! look from thy shady bower,
In the calmness and bliss of this pensive hour:
The sun has gone down in the dark blue sky—
The reaper has laid his sickle by—
The baby sleeps on its mother's knee—
All are at peace and in rest but thee."

"My mother sits sad and lonely now,
Sickness and sorrow have shaded her brow;
My little sisters have left their play,
To talk of one who is far away:
O would I were of that cherish'd band!
Have I left thee, forever, my native land?"

"Content thee, dearest still gladly to dwell
With the friends of thy youth, who love thee well:
See, I have brought of the freshest bloom,
To cheer thy heart with its rich perfume—
And here are diamonds of beauty rare,
To twine with the wreaths of thy raven hair."

"Ye are kind, my friends, ye are kind to me,
But my wearied heart still pants to flee
(Like a stricken dove to her woodland nest)
To the bosom of her who loves me best.
O for a fold of that meek embrace!
O for a glance at that sainted face!

"Gifts have no spell round the heart to cling,
But the name of home is a holy thing:
Friends cannot read with a mother's eye
Wishes that fleet like shadows by.
This is a fair and a lovely spot.
But my heart with its gladness abideth not.

"Blossoms are sweet, but they wither and fade—
Thus have my hopes in their bud decay'd;
O that my own cherish'd flowers might wave,
With their balmy breath, o'er my early grave!
Its rest by the mountain breezes fann'd—
Let me die, let me die in my native land!"

ANECDOTES OF GALLANTRY.—The progress of galantry is a subject not unworthy some attention.

It should appear that the Turks had produced some impression as well by their opinions as their arms, in Europe; for St. Foix quotes Gregroy, of Tours, to prove, that, at the council of Macon, the question whether women were or were not human beings, was hotly disputed; and, after much division of sentiment, it was at least solmnely decreed, in this council, that women constituted a part of the human race.

It is more difficult than men are usuall aware to convince them that any one of the opinions they at present hold are either mischievous or absurd.

At the same council of Macon, another decree was issued, by which every layman, meeting a priest or deacon on the road, must present his neck to be trod upon; that, if the layman and priest were both on horseback, the layman must stop and reverently salute the priest; and that, if the priest were on foot, and the layman on horseback, the layman must alight, and not remount till the priest should be at a certain distance, the whole under pain of being interdicted as long as it should please the metropolitan.

When crimes wese mulcted, and the life of even a bishop might be paid for, to touch the hand of a free-woman, without her consent, was so great an offence, that whoever ventured to do it was fifteen sols of gold; double that sum if he took her by the arm; the quadruple, if he touched her bosom; and so forth.

Under the reign of Philip V, there was a whimsical society of fanatics, called *la lifiue des amans* (the league of lovers,) who pretended to prove the excess of their passion by an invincible resistance to every rigour of the seasons.—The knights, 'squires, and ladies married and single, who were admitted of the order, in obedience to their institutes, were to have very little clothing in cold weather, and very much when the heat was greatest. In winter it would have been disgraceful to have found them in their houses; flowers and foliage, if they were to be procured, then garnished their fireplaces. When one of them entered a house, the husband very carefully provided for the horse of the lover, and left him master of the mansion, not entering again till he departed. He in his turn received the same complaisance (if he were of the fraternity) from the husband of the order, who was the object of his assiduities.

The extravagant society continued till the greatest part of the lovers died of cold, declaiming on the constancy, force, and effervescence of their flame.

Of the gallantry of knights and dames of old' St. Foix relates many animated traits.

In the ages of chivalry no one could hope to please the ladies but in proportion to his courage and address in military exercises; they sought adorers among the brave; the proofs they required of the merit of a lover, and the force of his attachment, were combats, victories, and trophies. They would rather see him die than fly.

Marivaut, one of the bravest gentleman in the royal army, meeting Marolles, who served in the army of the *ligue*, demanded if there were no one of his party willing to break a lance for the love of the ladies.

"There are a thousand," replied Marolles; "but you need go no further than me."

"You are then valiant, and in love," said Marivant. "So be it. I esteem you the more."

The party was appointed for the morrow; and great preparations were made for the combat. Both the armies, and all the ladies, witnessed the victory of Marolles, who buried his lance in the eye of his adversary. Marivaut fell dead. The conquorer was brought to Paris with music, *fanfaradoes*, and public acclamations. The ladies crowned his victory; the people crowded the streets to see him pass; the preachers of the *ligue* said, from the pulpit, that the youth David had killed the Philistine Goliath; and the wit, who wrote verses in honour, formed an anagram of his name—laudius de Marolles—*Adsum in duello carus.**

As Francis I happpened one day to be amusing himself by a combat of lions, a lady, having let her glove fall, said to De Lorges—"If you wish me to believe you love me as much as you every day swear you do, go and bring back my glove." De Lorges immediately went down among these terrible animal, took up the glove, returned, and threw it in the lady's face; and, in dispite of all her arts and advances, refused ever to visit her again. His courage was great, and so was his good sense.

Such anecdotes are excellent to show the changes produced in manness by the progress of time and knowledge.

In the annals of gallantry the name of Diana of Poities has long been famous. She was the wife of the grand seneschal of Normandy, the daughter of the court de St. Vallier, and maid of honour to queen Claude. Her farther, convicted of having favoured the escape of the constable of Bourbon, was condemned to be beheaded, and saved by the intercession of Diana with whose charms Francis, I when he beheld her, became enamoured. It was this St. Vallies, whose hair is recorded to have turned grey in one night.

Henry II, son and successor of Francis, was still more powerfully captivated by Diana, and she became his mistress at the age of forty, when he was but eighteen, several years before his father's death, and so continued during the life of her lover, even at the age of sixty, preserving her charms, as it is affirmed, in all the freshness and activity of youth, to the last. So great was the passion of Henry, that he not only created her a duchess, but had a medal struck in her honour. Of this passion, also, the initials of Henry and Diana, interlaced in a cross in various ports of the Louvre, are another remaining proof.

According to father Bodin, Henry II. made polygamy death; yet perhaps no French author can be found who has ever even seemed to hint that there was any thing so much as indecent in Diana of Poitiers having been the mistress of farther and son.

*I am celebrated in the duel.

More New Books,

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, the following Books, viz:—

Bager's French Dictionary.
Neugent's French & English do.
Levizac's French Grammar.
Surault's do.
Cleaveland's Latin Grammar.
Bolman's Ferrin's Fables.
Comstock's Mineralogy.
Combe's Phisiology.
Life of MARTIN VAN BUREN, by Wm. W. Holland.
Winchell's Watt's, Pew edition.
Improvement of Society, by Thomas Dick, L. L. D
Alonzo & Melissa,—Charlotte Temple, &c. &c.
Also Shell Side Combs, nice Ivory Pocket Combs,—FINE GOLD BEADS, Ear Drops, and Breast Pins; Elegant BELT BUCKLES,—Glass Beads, in great variety; Old Windsor, and other first rate SHAVING SOAP.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 6, 1836. tf4

WILSON'S
Spiral Vent Water Wheel,

FOR propelling Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and all kinds of machinery to which Water Power is applicable.

The following are some of the advantages of this wheel over other wheels, viz:—

1st Because the original expense, taking into the account the expense of keeping them in repair, is comparatively small.

2d. Because a greater power is obtained with the same water, than can be with any other wheel,—something like two to one.

3d. Because the speed is such, in most cases, that gearing for the purpose of getting up speed is unnecessary.

4th. Because they work freely in back water, and are an invaluable improvement on flat streams, and low heads beyond any thing heretofore known.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of constructing, using and vending to others, these wheels for the County of Oxford, now offers to the public this valuable improvement, with full confidence that he can give perfect satisfaction to any reasonable man. All infringements promptly resisted.

THOMAS CHASE.

Norway-Village, June, 1836.

Applications promptly attended to.

The Spiral Vent Water Wheel has been in use about 5 years, and is now extensively used in many parts of the United States. In Penobscot County, Me. these wheels stand unrivalled. That Mill owners in this County may know something of their value, I subjoin only the following certificates, from the great number in my possession, from highly respectable gentlemen, for whom I have put these wheels in operation whithin a few months last past.

Norway, June 29th, 1836.

The subscribers hereby certify that they have had in operation, in their Saw-Mill in this town for nearly one year, Wilson's Spiral Vent Water Wheel, that they have found it to succeed beyond their anticipation—with one third the water used for their water-wheel, which was of the kind in common use, their Mill will perform one third more business with Wilson's improved Wheel.

LEVI WHITMAN,
NATH'L BENNETT,
EB'R HOBBS.

The undersigned being acquainted and having in use and operation several of "Wilson's Spiral Vent Water-Wheels" for propelling Saw Mill Saws, Circular Saws, Engine lathes, Grist Mill Machinery, and Foundery Bellows, cheerfully certify to their use and utility, and their superiority over all other wheels with which we are acquainted. On streams subject to back water, and where the head and fall is small, they claim a decided advantage. We believe that not more than one half the water is required in the use of this wheel to perform the same labor, that is required by the common wheel.

W. B. NORTON,
JAIRUS S. KEITH,
LUTHER CAMMON,
CALEB WOODWARD.

Oxford, June, 1836. tf47

Collector's Notice,—Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Fryeburg, State of Maine, and county of Oxford, that the same are taxed for county and town taxes, in the bills committed to me for collection, for the year a. d. 1836, and remain unpaid, as follows:

Non-resident.	Original proprietors.	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Owner unk.	J. Chandler, Jr.	46	4	103	412	$ c. 2,72
Dudley Bean.	Codman land.			500	750	4,95
Owner unk.	E. Walker,		4		250	1,61
David Badger.	I. Frye,	1	2	16	240	1,62
Owner unk.	I. Frye,	53	4	50	150	,99
do.	M. Ames,	39	3	21	123	,81
Smith & Dodge.	M. Stacy	22	3	108	321	2,13
Owner unk.	J. Farrington,	63	5	200	500	3,30
do.	John Russell, part of		4	50	150	,99
Simeon F Hamden.	A. Chandler,	18	4	53	265	1,75
Buildings & land.	E Walker, occupied by J. Hamden				100	700 4,62
J. Eastman, jr.	I. Frye. Meadow.				10	50 ,33
Owner unk.	Moses Day. Upland.	40	1		59	265 1,75
do.	do. do.	30	2		58	251 1,65
Land taxed last year to J. Wentworth,					30	120 ,79
Ric'd Russell. W. Eaton.	Intervale, 1-3	31		5	20	100 ,66
do.	do. do. 1-3	27		3	11	110 ,73
do.	do. Saw-Mill					400 2,64
Owner unk.	John Charles,		4	5	15	45 ,30
do.	Evans.				7	21 ,14

Unless said taxes with all interrening charges are paid to me on or before Monday the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall proceed to sell, at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Samuel Souther in said Fryburg, so much of their land as will pay said taxes, with all legal costs.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr.
Fryeburg, Sept. 16, 1836. Collector of Fryeburg.

Collector's Notice,—Sumner.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Nonresident Proprietors of land in the town of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, by the assessors of said town, for the years 1833, 1834, & 1835, in the respective sums following, viz:

Proprietors Names.	No. of Acres.	Valuation.	Taxes for 1833,	1834,	1835,	Total,
Jacob Tewksbury, part of east end of gore formerly owned by John Cox.	15	30	21c	21	24	66
John Cox, part of gore formerly owned by J. Cox, lying north of J. Tewksbury's land.	20	20 for 1833.	35	23 (1834	32 $40, 35 $40.)	95 18-
Edmund Dean, jr. west gore	46	72			58	58
Edward Keen, South half of No. 11, R. 4.	68	175			1,40	1,40

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before the 23d day of January next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at one of the clock P. M. at my dwelling house in said Sumner, as may be necessary to discharge the same.

DAVID MORRELL
Sumner, September 12, 1836. 3w6

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss;

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 24th of October next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Amos Poor in Denmark, the right in equity of redeeming a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Denmark, being the same that was conveyed to said Amos Poor by John Poor of Brownfield, by Deed of Mortgage, dated December 1, A. D. 1832; said tract containing fifty acres, more or less. A more definite description will be given at the time and place of sale.

JAMES WALKER, Dept. Sh'ff.
Paris, Sept. 12, 1836. 3w6

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have this day given my son ZENAS WHEELER, his time, and declare him free to trade and act for himself. I claim none of his earnings, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

AMOS WHEELER.

Attest—JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr.
SILAS GROVER.
Bethel, May 13, 1836. 3w5

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled on the first Wednesday of January A. D. 1836.

THE Subscriber respectfully represents, they reside in the town of Hartford in the County of Oxford, on that part of Thompson's Grant, so called, which is situated on the easterly side of Whitney Pond, and in order to attend town meetings in said Hartford, are obliged to travel from seven to nine miles and are situated from one and a half to two miles from any school house in said Hartford, and are not sufficiently numerous to make it an object to form a district by themselves.—And by reason of what your petitioners are subjected to great disadvantages and inconveniences; and are, moreover, obliged to travel to do military duty a distance of about five miles, and through a part of the town of Canton.—Your petitioners further represent that it would be a great accommodation to them to be annexd to said town of Canton, as in that event they would not be obliged to travel more than three miles to attend town meetings and trainings, and a convenient school district might be formed by uniting with them a few families which now belong to said Canton and are not well accommodated in regard to schools in said town of Canton.

Your petitioners therefore pray the Legislature to cause them, together with their estate, including all that part of said Thompson Grant, situated on the easterly side of Whitney Pond, as aforesaid, to be set of from said town of Hartford and annexed to said town of Canton—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signed,] PELEG MITCHELL, and six others.
Hartford, December 31, 1835.

The subscribers, owners and nonresident proprietors of that part of Thompson's Grant within mentioned are of opinion that the prayer of the within petition is reasonable and think it ought to be granted

ROBERSON GAMMON and two others.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, January 20, 1836.

On the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the petitioners, cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for Concurrence.

JOSIAH PIERCE, *President.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 21, 1836. Read and Concurred.

JONA. CILLY, *Speaker.*

A true copy of the petition and order thereon,
Attest, WILLIAM TRAFTON, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Dissolution.

THE connexion in business between the subscribers is, this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.—The concerns of the company will be settled by Mr. Houghton, who has purchased the whole stock in trade.

JOTHAM GOODNOW.
SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON.
Norway-Village, Aug. 25, 1836.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole stock in trade of the late company of GOODNOW & HOUGHTON, will continue business at the the Old Stand in Norway, and solicits the favors of his friends and the public.—All persons indebted to said Goodnow & Houghton are notified that settlement must be made with the subscriber.

SAMUEL H HOUGHTON.
Norway-Village, Aug. 25th, 1836. 3w3

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

New Books.

JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore—Polyglot Bibles, an elegant edition
Peter Parley's Ancient Rome.
do South America.
do Europe.
do Poetry.
do Fables.
do Library, 8 Vols.
do Magazines,—bound volumes.

Way to do Good—Hebrew Wife—Baptized Child—Child's Book of the Sabbath—Domesticated Animals—Disasters at Sea, Shipwrecks, &c.—Right & Wrong—Farmhouse—Father's Legacy—Harp of Zion—Glory of America—History of the Pirates—Highwaymen—Childs Book of Biography—Boys own Week Day Book—Youth's Keepsake—Youth's Port Folio—Scenes of Wealth—History U. States, by C. B. Taylor—Cogswell's Manuel of Theology and Devotions—Sailor Boy.

—ALSO—

DR. THAYER'S GENUINE VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS, a prime article.

C. P. Newton's OIL OF LIQUID OPODELDOC, or ANODYNE BALSAM.

The German HEADACHE POWDER —This article will cure the head in the most extreme cases, when nothing else will help it. It is calculated to exhilerate the spirits, relieves a person immediately from pain, and last, not least, will keep a person from drowsy and lethergetic sensations in Church, which is most disagreeable.

Cooley's Superior COMPOSITION SOAP, for taking soils from cloth.

ERASIVE SALT.

This article instantly removes Stains of *Ink, Iron-moulds, Fruit, &c.* from laces, muslins, linen and cotton goods, without the least injury to the finest and most delicate textures. W. E. GOODMOW.

Norway, Sept. 19, 1836. 6

First Rate Family Groceries,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber, at the Oxford Bookstore, viz: Teas—Coffee—Double refined Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar—Cinnamon—Allspice—Pepper—Cloves—Ginger—First rate Box Raisins, different kinds—Figs, Rice, Sallaratus, &c. among which will be found the best articles for sickness.

—ALSO—

Cephalic, and first quality *Maccaboy* SNUFF.

—MEDICINES—

Just added, viz:—SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scorfula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. It is also recommended to those whose constitutions are broken down by the injurious use of Mercury, Bark, or Quinine, &c. and all those whose Lungs and Chest are supposed to be diseased.

—LIKEWISE—

THE VEGETABLE
PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affliction of every kind.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Aug 30, 1836. tf3

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2¼ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Priviledge.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate for Oxford county, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

JAMES W. RIPLEY,

late of Fryeburg, in said county, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, would give notice, that a further time of six months from the thirtieth day of August, inst. is allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duty assigned them at the office of EDWARD L. OSGOOD in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturdays of October, December, January, and February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

E. L. OSGOOD,
IRA TOWLE,
JAS. O. McMILLAN.
Fryeburg, Aug. 31st, 1836. 3w5

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, on Friday the seventh day of October next, at the Office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford in said county, at two of the clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

DAVID LUFKIN,

late of Rumford, deceased, as will produce the sum of Eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of a Pew in the meeting house near Rumford Point, numbered forty-eight

LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator
Rumford, September 16, 1836. 6

ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPOUNDED in the town Pound in Norway, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1836, four cows and two 2 years old heifers, all of a red colour; committed to the custody of James Flint, Pound-keeper, by Levi Gorham. Said cattle were found in Isaiah Hall's enclosure doing damage. The owner is requested to pay damages and cost, and take the said cows and heifers away.

JON EASTMAN, by request of
3 5 JAMES FLINT, Pound-keeper.

FISK & HINKLEY'S
Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kidder & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,
Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. ep1y23

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber must pay the amount due, *in all next month*, or their notes and accounts, *without any discrimination*, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

August 23, 1836 3t TIMOTHY FORD.

NOTICE,—All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor, trust, or furnish any supplies to the widow Dorcas Soule and her daughter Dulcina Soule, paupers of the town of Hartford, ample provision having been made by said town for their support and maintenance.

JOSEPH TOBIN, } Overseers of
JOSEPH CHILD, } the Poor.
Hartford August 26, 1836. 3w4

WANTED,
500 LAMBS PELTS,

for which cash and the highest price will be paid by

HUBBARD & HOWE.
Norway-Village, Aug. 29, 1836. tf3

Bulwer's Novels.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.
SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER NOVELS, comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Disowned, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than Marryatt. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, excluding the cash, postage paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novelists."

NOTICE.

The publication of the above, was commenced in July.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novelist will take place, either JAMES, COOPER, IRVING, or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novelists extant.

☞A few copies of Marryatt are yet for sale at $3.

L. A. GODEY, *Publisher*, Philadelphia.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER;

Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals.

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character, displays the occasional waywardness of event, and its frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that, independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every-day transactions; and that in the science of life, as well as every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which *have been.*

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union carefully packed.

Terms.—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Address,

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS
AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE
OF ALL AGES & COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.
Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.
Treason—Sedition—Witchcraft—Robbery—Mutiny—Heresy—Libel—Murder—Piracy—Forgery, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many previous cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader.

To members of the bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should the protecting their innocence. Is it to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the 'Circumstantial Evidence' cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one pause upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages printed on fine white paper of the size of the Marryatt Novels and will be completed in October,—making a volume of 660 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms $2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number and contains 120 large octavo pages. Address,

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CLUBBING.

Bulwer's Novels and Saturday News, for	$5
Do do and Celebrated Trials, for	$5
The Trials, Sketch Book, and Lady's Book, for	$5
Saturday News, Sketch Book, and Celebrated Trials,	$5
Marryatt's Novels and Lady's Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5

Or a remittance of $5 will pay for Bulwer's Novels in full and $2 on account of subscription to Lady's Book.

Collector's Notice—Sweden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1835 for State, County and Town taxes, and deficiency of highway taxes returned for A. D. 1834, in bills committed to me for collection, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:

	No. of Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency of Highway tax, 1834.
				$	$ c.	$ c.
J. Osgood,	51	3	50	125	99	6
do	51	3	50	125	99	
do	35	3	50	125	99	
do	67	2	30	80	63	
do	51	3	100	250		2 02
Unknown,	26	5	70	140	1 09	
do	33	2	50	50	39	
do	102	2	150	200	1 56	
do	125	2	50	100	78	
W. Powers,	34	2	40	40	31	
do	40 & 41	3	100	150	1 17	
do	2-3 of 23	3	100	400	2 08	
do	2-3 of 9	5	100	100	52	
do	20	5	100	50	30	
do	24	5	100	100	78	
do	7	5	100	250	1 95	
do	72	3	28	48	37	
do	30	5	83	200	1 56	
Ebenr. Stevens,	28	3	100	150	1 17	
Unknown,	126	3	100	380	2 43	
do	33	2	50	50		40
do	125	2	50	100		81

And unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me on or before Thursday, the fifteenth day of December next, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the Store of John L. Gordon in said Sweden, at 10 o'clock A. M. so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes and charges. WILLIAM LIBBY.

August 5, 1836.—5* Collector of Sweden.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1835. 18 ro
tf10